IRON ORE TO BE FREE

Two Protection Amendments Voted Down by the House.

All Articles Used in the Manufacture of Cotton, Including Machinery, Also Likely to Be Made Free.

WARM DEBATE YESTERDAY

The Tariff Bill Denounced by Several Democrats.

Its Free Trade Tendency Condemned in Unmeasured Terms by Beltzhoover, Denson, Sickles and Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.- The amendments to the iron schedule to-day shared the same fate as those to the coal schedule yesterday. They were overwhelmingly defeated, and fron ore remains upon the free list. The remainder of the day was spent in the dicussion of amendments looking to the free admission of machinery used in the manufacture of cotton goods.

At the opening of the session of the House this morning the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Cogswell and Compton as directors of the Columbian Hospital for Women.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution authorizing justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to have the privileges of the Congressional Library accorded justices of the United States Supreme Court were, on motion of Mr. Blair,

The House then resolved itself into comtion of the tariff bill. Two hours and fifteen minutes for debate on the iron ore schedule remained.

Mr. Taylor offered as an amendment to the pending amendment of Mr. Oates placing a duty of 40 cents a ton on ore, the provisions of the McKinley law which makes the duty 75 cents per ton.

Mr. Beltzhoover, a Pennsylvania Democrat, opened the debate with a sensational denunciation of the Wilson bill. Every compremise on a question of principle, he said, involved a surrender of right and had ended in ignominious failure. History was filled with striking illustrations of this fact. If the Wilson bill became a law it would also be a failure. Pretending to be neither protection nor free trade, it had the faults of both and the merits of neither. Pretending to protect one industry in his district (steel), it discriminated against another (chains.) He was in favor of protection to American labor. (Republican applause.) Every Democratic platform from the foundation of the government until 1892 had declared for protection to American labor.

"How about the platform of 1876?" interrupted Mr. Hall, of Missouri. "Did not it denounce the protection system?"

"I mean," replied Mr. Beltzhoover, "that all the platform declarations of the party tended in that direction."

"Were you not elected on the platform of 1892, which declared protection to be a fraud and a robber?" asked Mr. Goldzier, an Illinois Democrat.

"I was," replied Mr. Beltzhoover, "but I was elected upon it construed by Mr. Cleveland and the New York World." (Laughter.) He went on to explain that the New York World maintained throughout the campaign that the platform had been adopted by a few radicals, reinforced by the "snapper" delegates from New York and others opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nom-"Which is the best Democratic author-

ity?" asked Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, "the New York World or the Democratic platform?" LIKE "POPE BOB."

"The platform adopted by the platform committee," replied Mr. Beltzhoover; "adopted by the vote of forty-three out of forty-four States." Proceeding, he declared, amid the plaudits of the Republicans, that he would vote for protection for any industry that came into competition with goods manufactured abroad. "With Bob Ingersoil," he concluded, "I would rather be right and in hell than wrong and in heaven."

Mr. Cummings said that, as a Democratic delegate from the State of New York, he desired to deny the statement that the New York delegation had voted for the tariff plank in the Chicago platform in order to defeat Mr. Cleveland's nomination "We voted for it," he azclared, vehemently, "because it was the platform upon which Samuel J. Tilden was elected President in 1876." (Democratic applause.) Messrs. Chickering and White followed in opposition to free iron ore. The latter had read memorials from the iron ore men and the Lake Vessel Owners' Association protesting against the proposition to place iron ore on the free list. Over \$200,000,000, the memorial said, were invested in the mining, shipping and transportation of ores. Free ore, he said, would strike a deadly blow at this investment and affect the employment

Following closely these two Republicans came Mr. Denson, an Alabama Democrat. with another sensational speech against the bill, which kept the Republicans applauding and cheering from start to finish. "Let's get back to the fundamental principles of Democracy," he began. "If I have learned Democracy correctly, the Democratic party is a tariff party, and my Democracy has been learned under the tutelage of Andrew Jackson. Free trade is licentiousness; protection is despotism; both are unjust. This government cannot be administered without revenue, and for one hundred years that revenue has been collected at the custom house. It is said that free trade is the law of nature. So is life; yet life carries the right of self-protection. We are Americans. Let us legislate for Americans, and not for the whole world. (Republican applause.) "Being an American," he continued quickly, while the applause on the Republican side rose to a cheer. "I am for tariff incidental protection. I am not a protectionist, gentlemen," he added, turning toward the Republican side, "I am an Andrew Jackson

Democrat." (Laughter.) "How much incidental protection do you desire?" asked Mr. Livingston. "Enough," replied Mr. Denson, slowly, "to insure the equality of American labor, and to protect American interests." (Republican applause.) You say you will support the bill if you

don't get what you want," interposed Mr. Cooper. (Democratic applause.) "What do you want?" want 60 cents a ton on iron ore. (Laughter.) What do you want as the price

of your support?"
"Nothing," responded Mr. Cooper. HANCOCK WAS WRONG.

"You are not worth forty cents, then," retorted Mr. Denson, amid laughter on both sides of the House. If Democrats who prated about the platform were honest, Mr. Denson continued, why did not they stand by the platform declarations on silver? Hancock was wrong when he said the tariff was a local question. The selfishness and greed was local, but the tarin |

was a national question. In conclusion he made an eloquent plea for a revenue duty

Mr. Tawney denounced the proposition to place iron ore on the free list. Mr. Baldwin, a Minnesota Democrat, who represents the Duluth district, in reply to Mr. Tawney said that he represented the argest iron ore district in the world and few men in Minnesota anticipated the ruin and disress predicted on the other side. With free ore, he said, we could compete with the world. If ore were made free Duluth would become a greater ore center than Pittsburg. In demanding free iron ore, he represented the 1,500,000 people of Minnesota. His colleagues represented the two Mr. Clark, of Misouri, made a charac-

teristic speech denouncing these Democrats who were fighting the Wilson bill. He said Democrats who did not like bill because clean the Augean stables should re-member that the committee had worked against the accumulations of thirty years. Reform, like charity, should begin at home. Three men had made heroes of themselves— Wilson, of West Virginia, Raynor of Maryland, and Tom Johnson, of Ohio-by total disregard of their local interest. The Republican press had sneered at Mr. Wilson. They called him "Professor" Wilson. They sneered and seemed to have a contempt for intelligence. (Laughter). They said he was sacrificing himself. It might be, but he did not believe it. The storm that rose against Sir Robert Peel had driven him from place and power, but Englishmen were now delighted to call him one of their greatest statesmen. On his tomb they had written, "The man who gave the people cheap bread." The coal and iron combines and the other thievish trusts might pour enough money into Mr. Wilson's district to defeat him, but if they did the people would take him up in their arms and bear him to a higher place. They might destroy a Congressman, but in doing so they might make a President. This compliment to Mr. Wilson was greeted with thunderous applause. The House was so highly entertained with Mr. Clark's speech that his time was re-

peatedly extended. Mr. Gear made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, devoted some time to explaining the manner in which, through the instrumentality of the Protective Tariff League of New York, protests against the Wilson bill were prepared and Democratic members were flooded with

postal cards. Mr. Wilson closed the debate on the iron ore schedule. Every argument used for placing coal on the free list applied with equal, if not stronger force to iron ore. The development of the iron ore industry during the last few years outstripped any-thing the world had ever known.

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED. The votes were then taken on the pending amendments, first upon, the amendment of Mr. Taylor to that of Mr. Oates to restore the rates of existing law on iron ore, 75 cents per ton. Only one Democrat, (Mr. Swanson, of Virginia) voted with the Republicans in favor of this proposition, and it was lost-67 to 137.

The other vote was on Mr. Oates's amendment to fix the duty at 40 cents per ton. This shared the fate of its predecessor, although many Democrats, including most of the Democratic members of Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania delegations voted for it. along with the Republicans from the iron producing States. The rest of the Republicans, adhering to their policy, refused to vote, but when the announcement was made that it was lost-59 to 109-they did not make the point of no quorum. Mr. Robbins, an Alabama Democrat, then offered an amendment to add to the paragraph placing agricultural implements on the free list, "all articles used in the manufacture of cotton, including machinery

and equipments." Mr. Payne, of New York, offered as an amendment to the amendment a reciprocity provision in connection with the paragraph placing agricultural articles on the free

Mr. Wilson made the point of order that

the announcement was not germane. Chair overruled the point of order. Mr. Payne insisted if the American market was to be open to the free entry of Canadian or other agricultural implements, that those countries should open their markets to similar articles from this country. This amendment was in line with the famous amendment adopted by the committee with reference to petroleum. Canada levied duty of 35 per cent. on agricultural implements. Replying to Mr. Wilson's statement yesterday concerning the reciprocity clause of the Canadian tariff, he denied that free coal would compel the Dominion. under that provision, to admit our coal free. Mr. Hare, an Ohio Democrat, presented and advocated an amerdment to the substitute to transfer agricultural implements to the dutiable list at 35 per cent. ad valorem, with the proviso that they shall be admitted free of duty from such countries as impose no import duties on like articles from

the United States. Messrs. Livingston, Mconey, Reed, Hopkins and others made speeches. The debate was closed by Mr. Sickles. The proposed amendment was in the direction of all others adopted thus far-the extension of the free list. Where is the revenue to come from? he asked. The deficiency was already mountain high, and now it was proposed to further increase it. What did it mean? To force an income tax. He desired to say here and now that he was irreconcilably opposed to it and would vote against any bill in which an income tax was incorpo-

rated. At the conclusion of General Sickles's speech, which was finished at 5:25, the internal revenue bill was presented, as noted elsewhere, and then the House took a re-

At the night session of the House Messrs, Wanger, Johnson of North Dakota, Moon, Keifer, Hines and Updegraff spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Ryan, Swanson, Baker, Ikert and Cummings spoke in favor of it. The latter wanted the value of clothing brought in free by Americans return-ing from abroad reduced from \$250 in the Wilson bill to \$100.

Changes in the Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The ways and means committee to-day agreed on a number of amendments to the Wilson bill, most of them being of a verbal character. Diamonds, unset, will be fixed at 10 per cent .. the 15 per cent. in the bill being a misprint. Cod liver oil will be amended to 15 per cent. The reciprocity clause on petroleum will be struck out. Crude oplum will be fixed at \$1 per pound, instead of free, as the bill provides. Binding twine will be made to include New Zealand hemp. The duty on condensed milk will be arranged so as to include the weight of the package. The rate on pearl buttons will be made 1 cent per line "per gross," the last two words having been omitted in printing the bill. Medals allowed to come in free will be made to include trophies and prizes. The tax on cigarettes has been fixed at \$1, instead of \$1.50, per 1,000. There will also be an amendment specifically doing away with the reciprocity clause of the McKinley

May Extend the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The extension of the tariff debate seems to be settled, as the friends of the income tax want more time and the opponents of the measure are willing to concede the additional time rather than have so important a measure added to the bill without full debate. Mr. Reed agrees with Chairman Wilson that two days' extension is probable. Mr. Bryan, with Mr. McMillin, who framed the income tax bill, says the understanding is quite definite that the extension of time will be made. If two days are added the debate will be carried over to Wednesday, Jan. 31. The final vote on the Wilson bill will go over and all votes on the measure as a whole will be taken Wednesday next, at 1 p. m.

Martin on the Sugar Schedule.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Referring to the action of the House on the sugar schedule in the Wilson bill, Representative Martin, of Indiana, said to-day: "I expect to see the sugar schedule as it stands go into law. No; I am not in favor of a duty on raw sugar, unless the necessities of the government should become very greatvastly greater than they are at present. I do not believe that there will be any protection given to that great monopoly, the Sugar Trust, by any additional duty on refined sugar. It is about time that

we choked off the trust, and it can be done by refusing it protection."

OLD RUMOR REVIVED.

Attorney-General Olney, It Is Reported, Will Resign Soon.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.-An intimate friend of Attorney-general Olney to-day stated that the rumored resignation of Mr. Olney will become a fact soon. He intimates that the present trip of Hon. Josiah Quincy to Washington was at the request of the President, and that Mr. Quincy will either accept the postmaster-generalship, which will be vacated by Bissell's promotion to Olney's position, or else urge John E. Russell to ac-

A. P. A. DECLARATIONS

Platform Adopted by the State Organization of Illinois.

Americans Said to Be Drifting Towards the Most Terrible Crisis the Country Has Yet Known.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 24.-The State convention of the American Protective Association is in session here. The following declaration of principles was adopted by the convention to-day:

"First-Nationality is not a bar to membership in the order. No man is asked where he was born. "Second-We interfere with no man's par-"Third-We attack no man's religion so

long as he does not attempt to make his religion an element of political power. "Fourth-We unite to protect our country and its free institutions against the secret, intolerant and aggressive efforts that are persistently being set forth by a certain religio-political organization to control the government of the United States and de-stroy our blood-bought civil and religious "Fifth-We are in favor of preserving

constitutional liberty and maintaining the government of the United States. "Sixth-We regard all religio-political organizations as the enemies of civil and religious liberty. "Seventh-It is, in our opinion, unwise and unsafe to appoint or elect to civil, po-

litical or military office in this country men who owe supreme allegiance to any foreign king or ecclesiastical power. "Eighth-We are in favor of maintaining the principle of one general unsectarian free school organization, and we oppose all

attempts to supplant it by any sectarian "Ninth-We are opposed to all attempts, local or national, to use public funds for any sectarian purpose "Tenth-We are in favor of laws taxing

church property. "Eleventh-We favor the opening of private and parochial schools, convents and monasteries to public official inspection, and placing them on the same plane of morality and law as Protestant institutions are. "Twelfth-We are in favor of changing our immigration laws in such manner that they will protect our citizen laborers from the evil influences of cheap, pauper and criminal labor, which, through the instrumentality of European propagandist societies, and in this country by the aid of strikers and the subtle influence of priests, are rapidly supplanting our free and educated American citizens in every line of

"Thirteenth-We believe there should be an educational qualification to elective franchise that will require every American citizen to be Americanized. 'Fourteenth-We are in favor of putting into office honest and true patriots who are best qualified to fill the position, regardless of political parties. "Fifteenth-We are willing to be governed

by these principles in our future political "Sixteenth-Our mission is to awaken the people of America from their lethargy, indifference and overconfidence. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, yet the Protestants of this Republic have ceased to be vigilant, and, in conscious strength, are intently chasing the almighty dollar or quietly dozing, while we swiftly drift towards a more tremendous and terrible crisis than this country has yet known.'

The following paragraph is appended to the avowal: Birthplace is not the sole test of American loyalty. We have men born in several countries remote from this that are as loyal as any native, but they are not Romanized. American loyalty consists in devotion to our Constitution, laws, institutions and, above all, our public schools, for without intelligence any representative republic will go to pieces.

tory in our schools and the mutilation of reference books to cover the infamies of so-called church which is more political than religious. "We are opposed to priests and prelates as such, taking part in elections and voting their laity as a unit on the interests of a oreign corporation with intent to injure

"We oppose teaching of perverted his

this nation and its institutions."

The Canadian Organization. HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 24.-The Protestant Protective Association convention continued in secret session this afternoon. The publication of the oath has raised much criticism. The principal portion objected to is the clause, "That I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if I can secure the services of a Protestant." One of the statements made by Grand President McConnell in his address was that in the last provincial election 300,000 votes were polled, and the A. P. A. now controls 17 next provincial election, which will be during the coming summer, the association expects to control 30 per cent. of the legiti-mate vote. Among those attending the convention are Mayor Essery, of London; Rev. William McDonogh, of Exeter; Rev. V. A. Wright, of Brantford; a number of lawyers, members of Parliament and other men well known throughout the country.

CASHIER KOETTING SENTENCED.

Five Years in Prison for Taking Deposits at an Insolvent Bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.-John B. Koetting, cashier of the defunct Southside Savings Bank, who was last night found guilty of receiving deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent, and whose manipulations were such as to render the bank, which failed last July, a total wreck, was to-night sentenced to a term of five years at the State prison. A motion for a new trial for the banker was overruled. His case will, however, be appealed to the Supreme Court.

HORRORS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Five Victims from the Bite of a Cat at Henderson, Ky.

HENDERSON, Ky., Jan. 24.-On last Saturday a cat belonging to Charles Fogg, a farmer, became affected with rabies and bit every member of the family before it was killed. On Sunday two of Fogg's children who were bitten died, after suffering all the horrors of hydrophobia, and yesterday the father also became a victim to the dread disease. Two other members of the family were prostrated with the malady, but have recovered.

HARRINGTON'S

California Midwinter Fair Excursion, Feb. 24, 1894.

Send for book giving full particulars as to how the party will travel, list of hotels where they will stop, price of tickets and maps showing route over which this excursion will pass. Seven thousand miles will be traveled in elegant Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars, with dining car attached for the exclusive use of this party. Do not forget that if you are going to California and do not wish to return with this party you can do so, and so have the benefit this special service of elegant Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars and dining car, as well as visit all the many points of interest mapped out for this tour and route to San Francisco. Call on or address G. L. Harrington, 46 North High street, Columbus, O.

The Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Ark., Open Feb. 1, 1894.

A beautiful stone, fire-proof structure, with all modern improvements, situated in the heart of the Ozark Mountains. Mild and bracing climate. Wild and beautiful scenery. Unrivaled medicinal waters. Through sleepers over the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, between St. Louis and Eureka Springs. Write to the undersigned for de-

Great Britain Demands an Apology from the Khedive.

English Officers in Command of the Egyptian Army Alleged to Have Been Grievously Insulted.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR WAR

France Reported to Be Backing Up the Ruler of Egypt.

Prince Bismarck to Visit Berlin on Friday and Attend the Emperor's Birthday Celebration.

CAIRO, Jan. 24.-The situation of affairs ere arising from the Khedive's recent obnoxious criticisms of the Egyptian army and of the British officers who have been instrumental in organizing the Egyptians into fair fighting material, is decidedly serious, and if the Khedive persists in his present attitude, it may even lead to his removal from the throne. The protest which Lord Cromer, the British consulgeneral and minister plenpotientary made to the Khedive, accompanied, it is said, by a demand for an apology, was made on the direct order of the Earl of Rosebery, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is now stated here that Lord Cromer had also request the Khedive to issue a decree praising the troops whom he had previously blamed. Finally it is said that Lord Cromer has been instructed to ask the Khedive to dismis Mayer Pasha, On the other hand, it is stated that the Khedive has most emphatically refused to submit to such a public humiliation, and it is be lieved by those who know the Khedive most intimately that Abbas Pasha will resist to the utmost the alleged insulting demands made by the British minister plenipotentiary. England is equally determined that the reputation of the British officers and the British administration is seriously concerned in the dispute, and if the Khedive remains on the throne he will have to make some sort of a retraction. In explanation of the present crisis, which, it is asserted, may lead to serious trouble between France and Great Britain, it is explained that the Khedive's tour on the Nile proceeded without incident until he reached Wady Halfa, where the pick of the Egyptian army is to be found under the command of English officers who have been allowed to leave their own regiments in order to serve temporarily in the Egyptian army. The troops at Wady Halfa were recently inspected by Maj.-Gen. Frederick Fpestir Wattier, commander of the British troops forming the garrison of Egypt, and were highly commended for the admirable showing which they made under arms. When the Sier is of the Egyptian army, Brig.-Gen. Kitchner Pasha, telegraphed to Lord Cromer, the British minister plenipotentiary at Alexandria, that the Khedive had unreservedly criticised the discipline and efficiency of the Egyptian troops, Lord Cromer immediately telegraphed to the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the result that he was instructed to take the action already referred to, and which may be said to amount in substance to a demand for an apology from the Khedive under the threat of removing him from the throne if he does not do so.

The English population of Cairo is greatly excited at the present aspect of affairs, and it is distinctly asserted that the Khedive in acting as he has done acted with a set purpose upon direct promptings, carefully weighed and coming from a foreign power antagonistic to England, especially so far as the occupation of Egypt is concerned. It is further understood that the foreign power referred to as having been behind the young Khedive in the attitude he has assumed towards the Egyptian troops and their English officers is no less power than France, and that the Khedive has been assured that he will receive the support of France should England make any determined effort to oust him from the throne. According to the English of Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt, Abbas Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt, is entirely incapable of making criticisms of military affairs unless he has been prompted to do so by others, and it is asserted by the English that it is essential that the Khedive should be made to appreciate the fact that he occupies a dependent position. Mayer Pasha, whose removal Lord Cromer is said to have been instructed to demand, is virtually the native minister of war, and he is charged with having caused, under the prompting referred to, much of the friction now existing between the Khedive and the British officers, and many of the latter openly as-sert that the whole crisis may be attributed to Mayer Pasha, and that unless he is promptly removed from office that further trouble may be anticipated upon the part of the Khedive. Abbas Pasha, the Khedive, is most tenacious of all pertaining to his personal dignity, and the previous crisis, which really was much less scrious than the present one, showed that he was able to resist Lord Cromer for a long time. Rias Pasha goes to Assoit to-night to meet the Khedive, who is expected to arrive here on Saturday, when there will probably be some understanding arrived at between Lord Cromer and the reigning sovereign of Egypt.

WILL BE THE KAISER'S GUEST.

Preparations for the Reception of

Prince Bismarck at Berlin. BERLIN, Jan. 24.-It now appears that Chancellor Von Caprivi and Baron Bieberstein, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had previously been informed of Emperor William's intention to send Col. Von Moltke, his aid-de-camp, to Prince Bismarck with a conciliatory letter and a bottle of rare old wine, and so bring about the reconciliation which followed the visit of Col. Von Moltke to Friedrichsruhe. At the castle preparations are being made to receive Prince Bismarck, who will be the guest of Emperor William during his stay in Berlin. A suite of rooms in the castle has already been thrown open and prepared for the use of the ex-Chanceilor, and everything possible will be done to make his visit a memorable one. It is understood the Prince will cordially support the govern-ment, but anything like direct participation in government affairs is far from contemplation. Chancellor Von Caprivi, according to report, will remain Chancellor in fact. and his position will be in no way weakened by the reconciliation between the ex-Chancellor and the Emperor. It is now definitely announced that Prince Bismarck will arrive in Berlin at noon on

Friday next. The Prince will alight at the Leheite or Hanoverian railroad station, where he will be received with great pomp. The route from there will be through the Brandenburg gate, at the west end of Unter den Linden, and along the Unter den Linden to the imperial castle. Special trains will be run to Berlin on Friday and Saturday, and most of the cities of southern Germany will be decorated for the occasion. Berlin itself will be thoroughly decorated and brilliantly illuminated at night. The students have announced their intention of turning out en masse, and windows along the route leading to the castle from the railroad depot at which the Prince will alight are being hired at the highest prices. The different municipal bodies and very many of the Berlin societies are preparing to do honor to the ex-Chancellor, who, on his way to the castle, will be surrounded by military and princely pomp of the most elaborate description. In short, the entry of Prince Bismarck into Berlin, after so long an absence, promises to draw im-

mense crowds of people to this city and to be one of the most elaborate events ever witnessed in the German capital. The Emperor has addressed a second letter to Prince Bismarck, thanking him for his acceptance of the wine which the Emperor had sent him and for his announced intention of visiting Berlin to pay his respects. In his letter the Emperor also invites Prince Bismarck to attend the im-

Count Von Waldersee proceeded to Fried-erlchsruhe at the Emperor's desire directly after the reconciliation was decided. One account says that the Emperor intended to make fresh advances to Bismarck at Christmas, but delayed his final decision in the matter until last week. The Politische Nachrichten says that the Emperor will meet Bismarck at the railway station at 1 p. m. on Friday and will drive with him to the castle, where apartments have been prepared for the Prince overlooking the Lust Garten. Dr. Scheninger arrived here from Friederichsruhe to-day.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Revolutionists and Their Nicaraguan Allies Repulsed by Honduranians. TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 24.-This city was attacked last night by a strong force of revolutionists and Nicaraguan allies. They succeeded in gairing a good deal of ground, but were repelled before morning. Forty Honduranians were killed and seventy wounded. The Nicaraguan loss was greater. Both sides are preparing for another battle. President Vasquez declares that it is impossible for the enemy to take this city. All available men are being sent

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 24.-General Ortiz telegraphs the news that one of the enemy's strongest points leading into the main pass at Cerro de Hule was taken at daybreak, after severe losses on both sides. President Vasquez is believed to be short of ammunition.

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 24.-Accounts of uprisings in Nicaraguan cities are being received here. It is reported that the citizens of Leon will proclaim Machado President, in which case Zelaya will be obliged to withdraw his troops from Nicaragua. Gen. Policarpo Bonilla is said to be shooting

GUATEMALA, Jan. 24.—The police have discovered an extensive conspiracy against President Barrios. Most of the conspirators have fled to Salvader.

Admiral Gama Short of Provisions, BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 24.—Dispatches received here from Rio de Janeiro say that the insurgents are running short of provisions and that this is one of the reasons which has led Admiral Da Gama to enter into negotiations with Rear Admiral Benham, in command of the United States fleet at Rio de Janeiro, looking to a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the government and the insurgents. It is believed here there will be no further fighting at Rio de Janeiro, and that the American admiral will be successful in arranging matters in a manner satisfactory to both sides.

Admiral Mello is still absent from the

bay of Rio de Janeiro, and is said to be in the south gathering an army. Another report says he is dangerously ill at Destorro. According to one story he has been poisoned by an agent of President

No More Top-Heavy War Ships. LONDON, Jan. 24.-The Admiralty authorities have completed the new ship-building plan calling for the expenditure of £7,-000,000, and have placed orders for rew forty-ton guns to supersede the sixty-seventon breech loaders of the now existing battle ships. The new scheme of armament is based on the principle that the next naval war will be a test of maneuvering skill, and that coal endurance will play a prominent part in such tactics. As a result the new ironclads will be superior to any of the existing ships in regard to coal capacity, thus rendering them independent of coaling stations at a critical moment.

Fifteen Perished.

BERLIN, Jan. 25 .- A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Orenburg says that a passenger train collided with a freight train near Samara, Russia. Five naphtha trucks were set on fire and fifteen persons

New Servian Cabinet. BELGRADE, Jan. 24.-The resignation of the Cabinet has been accepted and a new Ministry has been formed, with M. Simies as Premier and Minister of Froeign Affairs.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Action on Many Resolutions-The Tariff

Question Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The second day's session of the National Board of Trade began at the Shoreham this morning. The Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce had offered a resolution urging upon Congress such action as will secure the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. The consideration of the resolution was made a special order for Thursday afternoon, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, will be invited to address the convention. A proposition that a similar invitation be extended to the members of the Cabinet provoked much discussion. Mr. Waldo Smith, of New York, making the point that such an invitation was perversive of the etiquette which prevails in official circles of Washington, thought that the Cabinet would not care to listen to Mr. Morgan's remarks, however eloquent they might be, and added that if the board wished to communicate with the President's official family they should visit them and not send an invitation. The proposition was thereupon withdrawn.

The substitute resolution on immigration, offered by Mr. Markell. of Baltimore, that immigrants of good moral character and condition be admitted to the United States, whether under contract or otherwise, which was pending when the board adjourned yesterday, was then taken up and, after a

lengthy discussion, was overwhelmingly de-The question of reform in the consular service was then considered. Mr. Jonathan Lowe, of Boston, in a vigorous speech spoke of the power of the consuls to advance the interests of commerce, and was followed by Commissioner Roosevelt, who referred to what he termed "the utter absurdity of the present system of treating the consular service in accordance with the spoils method and making changes in it with each change of administration." resolution was finally adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to represent the Board of Trale before the President, the Secretary of State and Congress, with a view to removing the service absolutely from partisan politics.

The next resolution adopted was one presented by the Philadelphia Board of Trade urging the creating of an executive department of commerce and manufacture. Considerable time was spent in a debate on a memorial and resolution submitted at a session of the board in January last. The memorial asked Congress to take such action in the enactment of the new tariff as will secure the largest possible extent of trade with this continent. This resolution was finally adopted, as was also the suggestion that an addition to the Wilson tariff bill be made providing that the act become operative as far as it concerns importations from Canada enly upon a proclamation by the President, to be issued when Canada has declared the desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the material reduction of the duties now existing against the admission into Canada of the products and manufactures of this country. The resolution was referred to the executive committee of the board, which will probably make a report to the full board before it is brought formally to the attention of Congress.

Six Life-Savers Swamped.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.-A boat containing six men left Sullivan Island on Monday last for the life-saving station on Merris Island. To-day the bodies of two of the men were found on the shore of Morris Island. One of them, H. R. Campsen, is a member of the life-saving crew on Morris Island. The other, named Frederick Miller, was a resident of Sullivan's Island. The other four men are missing, and are supposed to be drowned. Nothing is known of the cause of the accident.

Woman Charged with Murder. SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 24.-Amelia Grubb, alias Blanche Bell, was arrested today charged with murdering Thomas Davis, of Philadelphia, at Lancaster, O., Friday before Christmas.

Women full of Pains



Aches and weaknesses. find in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER instant and grateful relief. In ONE MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back. hip, kidney and uterine pains, strains and weaknesses, rheumatic, sciatic, sharp and nervous

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All \$10 and \$12 Ulsters now \$7.98.

All \$15 and \$18 Ulsters now \$11.98.

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All our Men's \$1 Caps now

All our 50c Caps now 39c. All our 25c Caps now 19c.

Boys' Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods at a startling reduction in prices.



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Prof. John N. Hurty, analytical chemist, says of this "Old Process" Whiskey: "It answers every test of the U.

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